1999 NATIONAL HIV PREVENTION CONFERENCE

Abstract 655

TITLE: An intervention to reduce HIV/STD risk in adolescents accessing a schoolbased health

Clinic

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ISSUE: Increasing rates of HIV infection and other STD's among adolescents and young adults warrant appropriate and effective HIV/STD prevention projects targeting this population. Unfortunately, school-based programs are often laden with abstinence only messages or simply provision of information. Programs are needed which assist adoescents in adopting the behavior skills needed to reduce their risk for HIV/STD's.

SETTING: The project targets youth at risk for HIV/STD's receiving health care services in an urban high school-based health clinic in the Midwest.

PROJECT: The goal of the project is to assist youth in adopting behavior skills needed to reduce their risk for HIV/STD's. The intervention consists of an individual HIV/STD prevention counseling and voluntary HIV testing session and a smallgroup behavior change intervention. The small group intervention consists of a series of three 90minute sessions. The group sessions provide: (1) information about HIV/STD; (2) decision making, communication, and assertiveness skills training; (3) negotiation skills; (4) instruction and denonstration on proper use of barrier protection; (5) peer group support.

RESULTS: Data collected on participants at baseline, immediately following and 1 month following the intervention. Measures include HIV knowledge, attitudes toward peer pressure, abstinence and condom use, self perception of HIV risk, confidence, and HIV/STD risk behavior. To date, twenty-two adolescents have completed participation in the intervention. Immediately following: 73% of participants reported increases in HIV knowledge, 3% reported more positive attitudes toward HIV prevention behaviors, 64% reported increased or stable (I/S) self-perception of HIV risk, 64% reported I/S confidence levels, 73% planned to have sex with just one person and the remaining 27% planned abstinence, 82% planned to use condoms "every time" they had sex, the remaining 18% planned abstinence. At 1 month following the intervention: 67% reported increased HIV knowledge, 61% reported more positive attitudes toward HIV prevention behaviors, 44% reported I/S self-perception of HIV risk, and 78% reported I/S confidence levels. Regarding risk behaviors 44% had been abstinent. 50% had sex with 1 partner, 70% had used a condom during their last sex including 60% of those reporting they had not used a condom during their last sex at baseline.

LESSONS LEARNED: Small group, skill-building interventions may influence adolescents' participation in HIV/STD prevention behaviors. School based health clinics should consider employing these interventions in an attempt tonfluence adolescents HIV/STD risk behavior.

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